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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES,

AFTER A BRIEF SKETCH of Grotius, Hobbes, Cudworth and More, Dr. Albee, in his "History of English Utilitarianism,"¹ traces the development of the utilitarian movement from its beginnings in Cumberland, through the writings of Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, Berkeley, Gay, Brown, Hume, Hartley and Tucker, to its final issue in those of Paley, Bentham, J. S. Mill, Spencer and Sidgwick. The need of such a book has long been felt. Sidgwick's "History of Ethical Theories" is too brief, Jodl's "Geschichte der Ethik" handles the English school in very unsatisfactory fashion, and none of the other writers who have dealt with the period have even professed to give an adequate account of ethical theory in England. Dr. Albee restricts himself to the consideration of one school, but his account of that school is clear, trustworthy, impartial and fairly adequate. It would have been better still if more attention had been paid to biography and bibliography, and if the "we" and "us" of the lecture room had given place to plain narrative. But this may be hypercritical. It is a good book, and should find a wide circle of readers.²

"A SHORT HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK," under the joint authorship of Dr. John J. Anderson, author of a series of school histories and historical readers, and Professor Alexander C. Flick, of Syracuse University, published by Maynard, Merrill & Co.,³ and "The Government of Maine," by William MacDonald, Professor of History in Brown University, published in the series of Handbooks of American Government, by the Macmillan Company,⁴ are two important additions to the literature in history and government for secondary school use.

THE FIRST VOLUME of the Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology was reviewed in the ANNALS for January, 1902. Volume II⁵ contains the text from L to Z and five indices: of Greek, Latin, German, French and Italian terms. The third volume will contain the bibliography. Among the more noteworthy contributions to this volume are Professor E. T. Shanahan's articles on "Patristic Philosophy," "Scholasticism," "St. Thomas and Roman Catholic Theology;" those of Professor John Dewey on "Philosophy," "Nature," "Substance;" those of Dr. C. S. Pierce and Mrs. C. Ladd Franklin on various logical terms and that of the editor on "Nature vs. Origin."

¹ By Ernest Albee, Ph. D. Pp. xvi, 427. Price, \$2.75. The Macmillan Company. 1902.

² Contributed by Wm. Romaine Newbold, University of Pennsylvania.

³ Pp. viii, 407. Price, \$1.00.

⁴ Pp. ix, 263. Price, 75 cents.

⁵ Edited by J. Mark Baldwin. Vol. II, pp. xvi, 892. Price, \$5.00. Macmillan Co. 1902

A NEW EDITION OF Major John Richardson's "War of 1812,"⁶ first published in 1842, has recently been issued under the editorship of Alexander Clark Casselman. This account of the Canadian campaign of the war will always deserve attention as that of a participant on the British side and an eye-witness of many of the scenes described. Although the work is not regarded by military critics as entirely accurate either in matters of detail or judgments reached, it possesses undoubted value especially due to its local coloring and vivid narration. The editor of the present edition has greatly improved the work; although leaving the text untouched, save to divide the same into chapters and to correct official despatches imperfectly given, he has added copious notes, and in an introduction of some seventy pages he has presented an adequate biography of Major Richardson and a bibliography of his writings. The volume is illustrated with numerous portraits, maps and plans of battles, and supplied with a table of contents and index, which were lacking in the original edition.⁷

"FUNDS AND THEIR USES," by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, is the first volume in the Business Series published by the Appleton company. The work is divided into three parts, (1) what are funds? (2) how funds are obtained, and (3) the agencies employed in funding operations. The author has explained all the more important features of the subject in a non-technical way for the benefit of the layman and the beginner in finance. In part one the various forms of money and credit funds are discussed; in the second part those who acquire funds are divided into two classes, the dependent, who rely upon gifts or inheritance, and the independent, who secure funds through exchange of value. In part three there is an interesting explanation of the operation of the United States Treasury, the building and loan association, the savings bank, the general commercial bank, the trust company, the brokerage firm, the brokers' exchange or board and the insurance company. There is a great abundance of illustrations including *facsimiles* of checks, drafts, stock and bond certificates, notes and commercial paper of all kinds. The author advocates no theories and proposes no remedies, but aims simply to explain our system of private finance as it is.⁸

DEMAND FOR UNIFORMITY in laws governing commerce and business interests having an interstate bearing expressed itself forty years ago in the National Bank Act. For years this stood as an isolated piece of legislation regulating private business. The Interstate Commerce Act was another step in the same direction. As business interests broaden these demands become more numerous. Not only do we have the national legislature appealed to but, by joint conventions and popular representation, the movement has taken its form of co-operation between states. One of the most striking instances of such

⁶ Richardson's *War of 1812, with Notes and a Life of the Author*. By Alexander Clark Casselman. Pp. lxxii, 320. Price, \$3.00. Toronto: Historical Publishing Co. 1902.

⁷ Contributed by Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania.

⁸ D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1902.

⁹ Contributed by James T. Young.

co-operation is found in the action of states passing a uniform law of negotiable instruments. As a result of a representative conference, held in 1895 at Detroit, a committee was appointed to formulate the law governing commercial paper into a uniform code. The draft of the committee having been submitted to the best legal talent and revised to meet broad requirements, the final report was presented to the several legislatures, and some sixteen states have adopted the common code. Mr. John J. Crawford, to whom was assigned the work of making the first draft, is the author of an annotated edition. The code is published separately for each state with such slight changes as have been made in the several jurisdictions. "The Negotiable Instruments Law of Pennsylvania"¹⁰ is one of the most salutary contributions made to the legal literature of this state. It sets at rest conflicting common law principles and disputed judicial precedents; it places in the hands of the public as well as before the courts a body of rules for the government of transactions that before were subject to question even among those who had made a life study of business law. It also brings the law of Pennsylvania into harmony with that of other states adopting the code.

MR. CALVIN ELLIOTT, in "Usury, a Scriptural, Ethical and Economic View," has revived an antiquated religious and philosophical discussion that has little of interest to the man in touch with our modern institutional life. His book is a general and absolute condemnation of "interest" as well as of "property" in its modern sense. The sort of fallacies found in his method of argument is suggested by a sweeping statement made in his preface, that "So far as I know or can learn from the great librarians I have consulted this is the first attempt ever made to fully present the anti-usury argument." This statement in itself suggests a degree of ignorance that would lose for the author the confidence of one versed in religious, moral, legal or economic literature. His premises are conclusions drawn from facts that have absolutely no existence outside of family or primitive tribal relations; his whole argument is foreign to modern experience.¹¹

FOR LACK OF NON-TECHNICAL presentation of the engineering and medical problems involved in public health work, it has been difficult for students of civics to participate intelligently in the discussions with reference to health measures such as asylums, hospitals, methods of disinfection, plans for disposing of garbage and refuse, sewerage, etc. Occasionally an expert has addressed himself to the wider public audience. "Economic Disposal of Town's Refuse"¹² is intended for this wider audience. The author has rendered a great service, not only because he has recognized that the question is one of economics as well as sanitation (and that all sanitary questions are in the last resort economic), but because he has set forth concretely the

¹⁰ By John J. Crawford. Pp. iv, 188. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1902.

¹¹ Pp. 300. Anti-Usury League. Millersburg, Ohio, 1902.

¹² By W. Francis Goodrich. A. I. Mech. E. Pp. xvi-340. Price, \$3.50. New York: John Wiley & Sons

methods in vogue throughout the entire English-speaking world. If his information with regard to practices in American cities is at times inaccurate or incomplete, we must at least admit that it is the most complete compilation of information which American aldermen, mayors and engineers can place their hands on. There are seventy-five illustrations which help to explain to the layman the economics of cremation and reduction.

Problems of disinfection have been treated in a similar way in "Disinfection and Disinfectants; A Practical Guide for Sanitarians, Health and Quarantine Officers," by Dr. Rosenau.¹³ This book is addressed rather to officers than to the general public, but at the same time the treatment is such that those officials, who let contracts for disinfectants can easily understand the principles involved and the best methods of applying these principles. There are on the market various commercial disinfectants, so called, whose principal service is to deceive the public by appearing to protect health, when as a matter of fact, they merely produce odors or remove the superficial evidences of decomposition. Contracts are frequently made with manufacturers or exhibitors of commercial disinfectants which involve enormous expense, while the disinfectants, themselves, serve chiefly to justify a relaxation in the matter of general cleanliness. The extortionate rates paid in this way may have had some excuse when laymen could not turn to non-technical explanations of the principles of disinfection. There can be no such excuses now that this explicit and readable text is on the market.¹⁴

THE GREEK CHURCH forms the subject of a handy students' volume by the Rev. A. H. Hore.¹⁵ The treatment, after a well-written introduction on the characteristics of the Greek Church, falls into two parts; the first, dealing with the patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem; the second, with the Greco-Russian Church.

In Part I, the Council of Nicæa, Arianism, the Dyophysite and Monophysite Controversies, the Great Schism or division into the Roman and Greek branches of the Church, the Crusades, the Fall of Constantinople and the Greek Church after the overthrow of Constantinople, are treated. Part II deals with the Greco-Russian Church, and ends with a concluding chapter on the prospects of a reunion of Christendom, the content of which reveals the churchman rather than the historian. Indeed, this side of the author appears very strongly throughout the volume; his sympathy for ecclesiastical work is everywhere manifest. Why a history of the Greek Church should be made the occasion, for harping on the joys of a union of the Greek and Anglican Church is hard to demonstrate to the historian. The critic of the *Athenæum* who found "not a word but dispraise" of Mr. Hore's "Eighteen Centuries of the Orthodox Greek Church" is likely to find in this volume much that displeased him in the former work.¹⁶

¹³ Pp. 353. Price, \$2.00. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1902.

¹⁴ Contributed by William H. Allen, Ph.D., Jersey City.

¹⁵ "Students' History of the Greek Church." By Rev. A. H. Hore, M. A. Pp. xxxi, 531. Price, \$2.25. James Parker & Co., London, 1902.

¹⁶ Contributed by W. E. Lingelbach.

HISTORIC HIGHWAYS OF AMERICA is the name of a prospective series of fifteen volumes by Archer Butler Hulbert, the first volume¹⁷ of which deals with mound-building Indians and great game animals. This first volume is the beginning of a story of road-making; its subject is the prehistoric paths later made available to the early settlers. Having traced out the paths of the mound-builders and wild animals, the closing chapters discuss the importance of the buffalo "traces" to early prospectors and settlers. These animal roads in the forests were in many places found to be hard-beaten highways, worn down several feet through soil and loam and in places wide enough to admit of two wagons traveling abreast through them. He shows that the leading trans-continental highways of the bison were the leading routes of migration for the white man; first used as wagon roads, they were later followed by main lines of railway construction. To use the "lingo" of a Kentucky biographer, "the buffeler, the injun and the injuneer," these have been the great road-makers of America.

A second volume¹⁸ bears the title "Indian Thoroughfares." In this the paths of the Indian are classified into those for "Hunting, War, Portage, River and Trade." Under these several classifications are given the leading characteristics of each. Taking up the more important roads *seriatim*, he describes the routes and the uses made of the Old Connecticut Path, the Iroquois Trail, and the Kittanning Path, each of which was subsequently utilized by the whites for leading routes to the West; Nemacolin's Path and the Virginia Warriors' Path, giving outlets from the Southern seaboard states into the Mississippi Valley; the Lake Shore Trail, the Great Trail, the Scioto Beaver Trail, the Scioto Monongahela Trail, and several other Indian paths of the middle West, closing the volume with an account of the evolution of primitive paths in the service of the white man.

In Volume III¹⁹ "Washington's Road" is made the centre for a study of the beginning of the French and Indian War. Washington's winter journey from "Will's Creek" (Cumberland), Maryland, via the present site of Pittsburg to Presque Isle, Lake Erie, carries with it a description of the route, the transportation obstacles to be overcome, the first military movements of Governor Dinwiddie against the French, and prepares the way for Volume IV.

In all these volumes the author takes a large part of his materials from the biographies and accounts of early travelers. While perhaps he has contributed little that is new to the student of history, by localizing his data and giving to it concrete interest, he has put it in a form to make it available to the popular reader.

PROFESSOR LAUGHLIN of the University of Chicago publishes his theory of credit²⁰ in a monograph issued in the University's list of "Decennial Publications." He begins with an acute analysis of the nature of credit, dis-

¹⁷ Paths of the Mound-Building Indians and Great Game Animals. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Volume I. Pp. 140. Price, \$2.00. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1902.

¹⁸ "Indian Thoroughfares." Volume II. Pp. 152. Price, \$2.00.

¹⁹ "Washington's Road." Volume III. Page 215. Price, \$2.50.

²⁰ "Credit." By J. Lawrence Laughlin. Pp. 28.

cussing the views of leading writers in English, German and French, and then considers from every possible theoretical point of view the relation of credit to prices. In his opinion the time element is the most important characteristic of credit, which he defines as "a transfer of commodities involving the return of an equivalent at a future time." Money cuts little figure in a credit transaction, being no more than "the wrapper" in which a man's goods come to him. Inasmuch as credit is a mere ticket in the transfer of goods for goods, it can have no effect on the value of money and so does not alter the general level of prices. According to one theory proposed, an increase in the use of credit means an increase in the community's purchasing power, but this increase is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the supply of goods offered; therefore, values and prices cannot be affected. By another theory he arrives at the conclusion that credit tends to raise prices. In still another relation the conclusion is reached that credit tends to lower prices. Taken altogether the essay can scarcely be said to settle the theory of credit nor to explain the phenomena of business based on credit uses. Professor Laughlin's method is one of reaching an *a priori* conclusion, then supporting this conclusion by well selected illustrations. He attempts to distinguish between "normal" and "abnormal" credit. He says that normal credit will have no effect on prices while abnormal credit tends to raise prices. Such a distinction and conclusion belies every fact of credit use. Abnormal credit by final analysis of his statement is credit that is not paid when due. But at the time credit is used to purchase goods the one receiving it believes that it will be paid; moreover, the price relation is fixed at the time when the credit ("normal" or "abnormal") is issued. It is only when the test of payment is applied that those holding the credit may know that it is abnormal. Either all credit is "normal" at the time prices are made, or there is no way of distinguishing between normal and abnormal credit—in either case the theory finds no foundation in fact.

"THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUMS"²¹ contains much that students of tenement reform in New York City have heard from Jacob Riis before, either on the lecture platform or in his three books, "The Ten Years' War," "The Making of an American," and "How the Other Half Lives." But the story of the battle for decent homes and clean atmosphere and free play can never be told too often by one with such broad human sympathy and wide experience as Jacob Riis. If it is true, as the author believes, that New York has advanced more in the last three years than in the thirty years preceding, then there is certainly need of this latest work. The publishers have given us a more expensive book with more elegant paper and a wealth of illustrations, such as cannot be duplicated in any other work of social reform addressed to the general public. In fact it is not too much to say that at the present time the book is without an equal as a text for social clubs and civic organizations of whatever kind in our large cities or even for teachers of civics in our public schools, academies and colleges.²²

²¹ Pp. xii, 465. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Co., 1902.

²² Contributed by William H. Allen, Ph. D., Jersey City.

A SECOND NUMBER of Appleton's Life Histories is the story of "Father Marquette,"²³ by Reuben G. Thwaites. The author is especially well equipped for such a work, having edited "The Jesuit Relations," an annual record of the activities of the Society of Jesus in America. The volume contains an interesting account of the trials and travels of the great missionary. A brief of the history is contained in the preface. The story following is one of adventure and discovery. Its most useful contribution is that of giving a picture of Indian conditions and of primitive resources rather than one giving and showing results in religious conquest, or of the educational uplifting of the Indian.

A second volume, by the same author, follows the first, having for its subject the life of "Daniel Boone."²⁴ The author first follows the movements of the Boone family from Devonshire, England, to Abington, a suburb of Philadelphia, thence to Exeter, near Reading, where Daniel passed his boyhood on the frontier; he then traces the migration of Daniel's branch to the Yadkin Valley, North Carolina, from whence young Boone enlisted in the French and Indian War; his presence with Braddock's column at the time of the memorable defeat of the English, his return to the Yadkin, his marriage and subsequent migration to Kentucky, thence to the Kanawha, and finally to Missouri, where he died, these successive adventures are given a setting that is at once without the glamour of previous biographies and at the same time is true to the part that he played in the opening of the continent. This is again the work of an historian, rather than that of a hero-worshiper or of a popular literateur.

REVIEWS

Syllabus of Lectures on the History of Education with Selected Bibliographies.

By ELLWOOD P. CUBBERLY, Associate Professor Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Pp. xii, 302. Price, \$2.25. New York: Macmillan Company. 1902.

Professor Cubberly has rendered an important service to students of pedagogy. The materials for the study of the history of education are so diverse and so difficult of access that it has been difficult to break the student's inclination to be content with mere text-book data. In no subject is it more important that the sources should be studied. These text-books are biographic and chronologic. Both methods of study or treatment are faulty and inadequate. This volume will open the way to an institutional study of education—great movements and their results in the schools are outlined, and a rational approach to the data of educational history is suggested. This is altogether admirable and unique.

The author frankly confesses to certain inequalities in treatment, a matter that can scarcely now be avoided in attempting a syllabus of lectures.

²³ Pp. xvi, 244. Price, \$1.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1902.

²⁴ Daniel Boone. By Reuben G. Thwaites. Pp. xv, 257. Price, \$1.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1902.